

Truth About Jews in Warsaw.
Persecutions have not stopped under Ger-
man rule, asserts Herman Bernstein.
Read his article in next
Sunday's SUN.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 81.

MRS. GALT MAY NOT GET PARIS WEDDING GOWN

Her Trousseau Maker Has
Been Blacklisted by
French Modistes.

THEY OFFER TO MAKE HER DRESSES FREE

Trade War With an Anti-
German Angle Shown
by the Incident.

Unless somebody relents Mrs. Norman Galt will have to be married to President Wilson without the trousseau from Paris. Pauline, Worth or other of the great Parisian modistes, who have refused to sell models for Mrs. Galt's dresses to Charles Kurzman, importing modiste of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. This refusal has revealed the fact that the great Paris modistes have formed the Syndicate de Defense de la Grande Couture Francaise to blacklist American importers whose sympathies are German or whose business methods are not approved.

If the President's fiancée is to get the gown for her wedding from any of the members of the newly formed syndicate, which embraces practically all the French designers of foremost reputation, either Paul Poiret, its head, or Mr. Kurzman will have to step down from the positions they have taken. Mrs. Galt has insisted that before Mr. Kurzman an order from him or his colleagues dresses for Mrs. Galt or any else he must apply for and get a sort of passport or credential entitling him to do business with the syndicate. Mr. Kurzman has declined to apply for the passport, to which his photograph must be affixed. He threatens, moreover, according to the French modistes, to refuse to furnish Mrs. Galt's trousseau through him an international incident, and to publish the "scandal" throughout the United States.

Free Trousseau Offered.

In order, however, that there may be no misunderstanding in this country as to his attitude, Mrs. Galt has written a note to Phillips Ortiz of 13 West Forty-sixth street, American representative of the syndicate, saying that if any of any of the other members will be honored to make for Mrs. Galt a gown she may wish for her wedding completely free of charge.

The cablegram which Mr. Ortiz received yesterday is as follows: "Kurzman, furious at not being able to secure dresses from up there, has made of this a diplomatic incident. He claims to be commissioned to buy gowns for Mrs. Norman Galt, and states if we do not deliver the gown to him it will signify that we refuse to dress Mrs. Galt. He further states the insult will be spread by him all over America. I request you to inform Mrs. Galt that the syndicate de Defense de la Grande Couture Francaise will consent to an order to make a gown for her wedding and to present them to her without compliments. As the Lyons silk makers of old often they have done so to the Empress, so now the French dressmakers desire to send, graciously and respectfully, all her trousseau to Mrs. Galt. We are awaiting your instructions. We wish to express the wish, however, that Mrs. Galt might have chosen as intermediary between her and ourselves one of our relations with the Paris modistes, but neither we nor the Lyons silk makers have the slightest intention of M. Poiret's implication in the last sentence of M. Poiret's message that it is a German firm."

President's Checks on View.

"It is a positive truth to say that Kurzman is a German house," he said. "A member of the firm was born in New York and was educated in Germany. He is an American establishment. We are one of the largest importers in the United States and our relations with the Paris modistes have always been most friendly. This proves that this trouble has been caused by competitors who are doing business in Washington."

Mrs. Kurzman would not herself admit that her firm had been commissioned to buy dresses for Mrs. Galt. She pointed out that the firm had been commissioned to buy dresses for Mrs. Galt. She pointed out that the firm had been commissioned to buy dresses for Mrs. Galt.

On another wall hung a photograph of Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, in wedding dress, bought, he said, through Kurzman. There were other checks from two ex-presidents, Roosevelt and Taft, from Representative Nicholas Longworth and from other notables.

"To show you that Charles Kurzman has no difficulty in buying goods abroad," he continued, "I will tell you that goods he has bought in Paris from members of the syndicate are now on their way here."

Mr. Ortiz, however, said he could explain that by the fact that not until a few days ago was it decided to require the President's trousseau to be made by the syndicate. The President's trousseau had been placed upon an American importer before he could be the syndicate the passport Mrs. Kurzman refused to apply for. He had been in Paris some weeks before that time and made could easily have bought dresses or models from the syndicate.

In regard to that portion of M. Poiret's cable asking for instructions, Mr. Ortiz would not make a definite statement. He would not say whether he would advise the syndicate's president to refuse steadfastly to furnish the President's fiancée with a gown through Mr. Kurzman. He made it plain that M. Poiret's position would be explained to Mrs. Galt and President Wilson, however.

Concerning the Frenchman's expression of opinion as to the fact that Mrs. Galt is taking to be rather pro-German, Mr. Ortiz would not say anything at all. "Mr. Kurzman would not apply for the passport," he said, "the syndicate would not do business with him. It is not that they refuse to furnish Mrs. Galt with a gown."

Continued on Last Page.

Belgian Envoy Quoted as Blame Britain for the War

German Embassy Gives Out Official Reports to Show
King Edward Grouped the Powers in Plan
to Isolate the Fatherland.

JEALOUS OF GERMAN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The German Embassy made public to-day a compilation of papers found in the archives of the Belgian Foreign Office, which show, according to the German officials, "Machiavellian ingenuity" on the part of Great Britain in pursuing a policy of isolating Germany. That policy, it is contended by the German Government, brought on the present great war.

The documents given out are selections from the reports of the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London and Berlin in the period from 1905 to the summer of 1914 to the Belgian Foreign Office. The Ministers commented fully on the developments of international political significance and related the gossip current in the press and officialdom at the capitals in which they were stationed.

While the publication of the letters is accompanied by an official German introduction, which purports to show how the documents prove Great Britain's responsibility for the present war, a study of the papers themselves shows that the German Government has taken into consideration here by those into whose hands the new German Gray Book has been delivered.

Envoys Only Listeners.
In the first place there is nothing in the papers to show that the Belgian representatives were at any time consulted about the matters of which they report. They are, in fact, only listeners, gathering such information as possible about events at the three great capitals.

Each Belgian representative presented in his reports the viewpoint of the government and public at the capital where he was stationed. Not only about the affairs of that particular capital, but about what was going forward in the other capitals. Consequently Count de Lathauwer at London presented the English view, M. Loebsach at Berlin the German view, and Baron Greindl at Paris the French view and Baron Greindl at Berlin the German view.

In view of the German assertion that these documents prove the charge that British policy brought on the war, it is interesting to note that the documents are selections, not all the reports of the Ministers are published.

In this same connection attention is called to the fact that out of a total of 119 letters published in this compilation 55 of them, or exactly half, are selections.

Referring to efforts to bring about better relations between the two nations, the documents are full of references to the "causes of the rivalry between England and Germany are too profound to be ameliorated by declarations of well-meaning people. The English are not willing that their commerce and industry should be the victims of German competition."

Too Bitter to Be Friends.
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FIST FIGHT ENLIVEN A BILTMORE MUSICAL

Segurola of the Metropolitan
and Teacher Who Criticizes
Anna Fitzgibbon Clash.

Anna Fitzgibbon, who used to be well known as Anna Fitzgibbon, was yesterday morning at the Biltmore. She was singing and playing the piano. She was singing and playing the piano.

Two of the audience, Miss Thorne, a music teacher of 2125 Broadway, and Andrea de Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera, were singing and playing the piano. They were singing and playing the piano.

Later in the day the quarrel between the two men was patched up. Thorne says they met in the Metropolitan Opera House just before the performance. They were singing and playing the piano.

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BABY JURY FREES DOCTOR OF BLAME

Within His Rights in Refusing
to Operate on the Bol-
linger Child.

NOT "HIGHEST ETHICS"

No Evidence, However, That
Infant Would Have Been a
Moral Defective.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Dr. Harry J. Haiselden was vindicated today. A coroner's jury composed of six leading physicians and surgeons declared the chief of staff of the German American Hospital was "morally and ethically" within his rights in refusing to perform an operation which would have saved the life of Allan J. Bollinger, a deformed baby he believed would grow up mentally and morally defective.

But the verdict did not free Dr. Haiselden from the charge of neglecting to save the life of the child. The jury declared it found no evidence that baby Bollinger would have become mentally or morally defective and expressed the belief that his physical defects in a measure might have yielded to plastic surgery.

The German resentment of this combination, manifesting itself in the Moroccan incidents, was followed by the German Government's refusal to recognize the growing jealousy of the United States in the Balkan countries.

On the other hand, however, the documents show with equal clearness that Germany determined that nothing should stop her expansion; that she was determined to support her ally, Austria-Hungary, in the Balkan countries, and that she was determined that France should not menace German military supremacy.

The completion begins with the spring of 1905. Reports from London speak of the hostilities of the British public toward Germany and the German Government's refusal to recognize the growing jealousy of the United States in the Balkan countries.

Each Belgian representative presented in his reports the viewpoint of the government and public at the capital where he was stationed. Not only about the affairs of that particular capital, but about what was going forward in the other capitals.

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G. D. MORGAN ESTATE TO JAPANESE WIFE

Daughter of Swordmaker, Who
Married New Yorker, Gets
\$300,000 in Trust.

The will of George Dalton Morgan, son of the late George Dalton Morgan and daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, was yesterday announced. It was estimated at about \$300,000, in trust to his Japanese widow, Yuki Kato Morgan, daughter of a swordmaker. Upon her death the principal will be distributed between the decedent's brother and sister, Junius Spencer Morgan and Caroline Lucy Morgan.

Mr. Morgan died on July 9 last at Seville, Spain, where he was living temporarily. It is estimated that he left an estate of more than \$300,000, since he received one-third of the residuary estate of \$1,500,000 left by his father, who died last year.

Counsel for the Morgan estate filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office the will, executed June 2, 1908, and four codicils. The will gives \$10,000 each to decedent's brother and sister and \$20,000 to Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Paris, of which his uncle, Rev. Dr. John Brainard Morgan, was founder and pastor.

Mr. Morgan left \$125,000 to his "good friend" Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., of Mount Kisco, vice-president of the American Dyewood Company, and the same amount to his "friend and adviser" Ernest A. Bigelow, law partner of Henry A. Bigelow, ex-United States Attorney, Mr. Bigelow and Junius Spencer Morgan are named as trustees.

The first codicil, made February 8, 1909, gave \$2,000 to Dr. Roland Faure Miller of Paris. The second directs that the decedent's property, which he put in trust with J. P. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Jr. and others, be divided into three equal parts, one to be paid to his wife, one to be paid to his daughter, and one to be paid to his son.

Under the third codicil the testator gives to his wife a third interest in a trust fund of \$200,000 established by his father for the benefit of the decedent's stepmother, Mrs. Sarah L. Morgan, who died in 1905. The fourth codicil, executed August 7, 1913, directs that a promissory note for \$200,000 he made to Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., on May 12, 1913, be paid within six months and at least within the eighteen months which the executors are allowed by law for the distribution of the estate.

The decedent, who inherited a fortune from his father, was a member of the Morgan family, which has been prominent in the financial world of New York for many years. He was a member of the Morgan family, which has been prominent in the financial world of New York for many years.

Continued on Third Page.

FRICTION IN CABINET OVER SPY ARRESTS

Clash Is Hinted at Between
McAdoo and Gregory as Out-
come of Activities.

FLYNN IS OFF THE CASE

Capt. Boy-Ed Declared a Party
to Plan to Supply Ger-
man Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—William J. Flynn, head of the Federal secret service, who made the arrest in the case of Robert Pay and his associates, appeared before the House today in the case of the German American Hospital was "morally and ethically" within his rights in refusing to perform an operation which would have saved the life of Allan J. Bollinger, a deformed baby he believed would grow up mentally and morally defective.

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Continued on Second Page.

BOY-ED KNEW PLANS.

Was Party to Efforts Made to Supply
German Cruisers.

How clear to the Administration in Washington have become the moves of German agents in this country, the moves shown yesterday by the concessions which counsel for the defendants announced themselves as willing to make prior to the trial on Monday of officials and employees of the Hamburg-American Line who are charged with furnishing supplies to German cruisers on the high seas.

The defendants are ready to admit that they planned to furnish supplies to German cruisers on the high seas. They are ready to admit that they planned to furnish supplies to German cruisers on the high seas.

These facts were made known yesterday by the counsel for the defendants, who are charged with furnishing supplies to German cruisers on the high seas.

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DENIES POPE BENEDICT HAS PEACEMAKER ROLE

Cardinal Falconio Says Holy
See Can Do Nothing to
Shorten the War.

IS STRICTLY IMPARTIAL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROME, Nov. 19.—Cardinal Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, made an exception to his rule today and granted an interview to the correspondent of The Sun because, he said, he wanted to speak as an American to his fellow citizens. Cardinal Falconio said that the policy which the Holy See has followed in regard to the great European war has been one of absolute and impartial neutrality and that this stand has occasionally been misunderstood, chiefly owing to the fact that Pope Benedict XV. is almost expected to sit in judgment on the belligerents and decide who is wrong.

In explaining the situation and pointing out the principal reasons why the Holy See has been neutral Cardinal Falconio said: "If His Holiness should even express a personal opinion as to who is right and who is wrong in this war it would follow as a matter of course that he would be practically siding with one group of belligerents against the other. The Pope is not a partisan and he is not a politician. His mission on earth is the peace of the Catholic Church and he is essentially a peacemaker and naturally enough all his efforts are directed toward peace."

Pope Not Consulted.
"The Pope has been powerless to avert the war. Neither before nor since its outbreak has the dispute which started the conflagration been submitted to him for arbitration or mediation, and he has not assumed the role of mediator. The sovereign rulers of other neutral nations are in the same position as the Pope. They cannot do anything to stop the war or to shorten it."

"Pope Benedict XV. must strive successfully to lessen the horrors of the war. He has used his influence on all victims of the war—non-combatants and disabled prisoners. He raised his voice in protest when he saw the horrors of the war and the use of civilized warfare were violated. He repeatedly and eloquently appealed to the rulers of the peoples at war urging them toward peace, and at his request prayers for peace were raised in every Catholic church and in every Catholic home throughout the world. Could the Pope have done more?"

Must Be Strictly Neutral.
"It is absolutely necessary, apart from any other consideration, for the Holy See to observe the strictest and most impartial neutrality, as otherwise the Pope's efforts toward peace are bound to be lost. Every right minded person will admit as much and only those whose minds are biased think wrongly that the Pope's efforts toward peace are based on motives of partiality."

"I have heard it said that an indication of the Pope's attitude toward Austria-Hungary is afforded by the fact that Mar. Fruhwirth, the apostolic nuncio in Bavaria, who is an Austrian citizen by birth, has been raised to the rank of cardinal. This is a purely honorary distinction and has no political significance. The Pope is not a partisan and he is not a politician. His mission on earth is the peace of the Catholic Church and he is essentially a peacemaker and naturally enough all his efforts are directed toward peace."

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THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow;
strong westerly wind.
Highest temperature 54, lowest 44.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 14.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

KITCHENER AND GREEK KING TO CONFER TO-DAY

Queen, Sister of Kaiser,
Vainly Strove to Pre-
vent Meeting.

WAR SECRETARY SEES SARRAIL AT SALONICA

Cochin, French Envoy, En-
thusiastically Greeted
in Athens.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ATHENS, Nov. 19.—Lord Kitchener, British Secretary for War, arrived at Salonica today. He conferred with Gen. Sarrail, commanding the French army of the Orient, on board his ship, and without disembarking left port immediately after the conference.

Lord Kitchener left London on November 6 to investigate the situation of the Allies in the Near East and arrived at Mudros, on the Island of Lemnos, on November 16.

Queen Sophia has gone to Salonica to avoid meeting M. Denis Cochin, the French special envoy, who was received in audience by King Constantine yesterday, and Lord Kitchener, who will be received by the King to-morrow.

Queen is Overruled.
The Queen, urged by the Kaiser, strove in vain to persuade the King not to give audience to either M. Cochin or Lord Kitchener. The two emissaries of the Entente Powers have conferred with ex-Premier Venizelos.

M. Cochin received by the King at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the audience continuing for an hour. The people of Athens gave the French Cabinet Minister an enthusiastic demonstration of friendship as he passed through the streets on his way to the palace and on his return to his hotel, where delegations of a number of organizations called upon him to express their gratitude to him for his championship of the rights of Hellenism.

The Greek Government has placed a torpedo boat at the disposal of M. Cochin for his trip to Salonica to-day.

Among the sympathizers here the house of M. Cochin's visit will have a beneficial effect on the relations between Greece and the Entente.

Army Disaffected.
In Athens reports reaching here by way of Berlin tell of serious disaffection in the Greek army and of a propaganda movement being conducted by the army against the King and the Skoufist Government. According to the German Ministry of War, the army is disaffected against the King and the Skoufist Government. According to the German Ministry of War, the army is disaffected against the King and the Skoufist Government.

Strengthening of Allied Lines
Gives Slight Hope.
London, Nov. 19.—Definite news of the fate of Monastir is anxiously awaited here. The fall of the city is momentarily expected and unconfirmed reports are current that it is already in the hands of the Bulgarians. The only basis of hope that the city may be saved to the Serbians lies in the increasing strength of the Allied forces in the region of Strumitsa, where the Bulgarians are suffering serious losses. The French communiqué says:

There was calm on our front except in the region of Strumitsa, where the Bulgarians attacked us. They were repulsed after suffering appreciable losses.

8,000 Serbs Captured.
The German War office gave little additional information regarding the situation in its statement, which confines itself to telling of the capture of about 8,000 Serbs in the region of Strumitsa, where the Bulgarians are suffering serious losses. The French communiqué says:

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